

National Park Service, Interior

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bulletin boards or signs, or by other appropriate means.

§ 13.1316 Commercial transport of passengers by motor vehicles.

Commercial transport of passengers by motor vehicles on Exit Glacier Road is allowed without a written permit. However, if required to protect public health and safety or park resources, or to provide for the equitable use of park facilities, the Superintendent may establish a permit requirement with appropriate terms and conditions for the transport of passengers. Failure to comply with permit terms and conditions is prohibited.

EXIT GLACIER DEVELOPED AREA (EGDA)

§ 13.1318 Location of the EGDA.

(a) A map showing the boundaries of the EGDA is available at the park visitor center.

(b) For the purpose of this subpart, the EGDA means:

(1) From the park boundary to Exit Glacier Campground Entrance Road, all park areas within 350 meters (383 yards) of the centerline of the Exit Glacier Road;

(2) From Exit Glacier Campground Entrance Road to the end of the main paved trail, all park areas within 500 meters (546 yards) of any paved surface; or

(3) All park areas within 300 meters (328 yards) of the terminus of Exit Glacier.

§ 13.1320 Camping.

Within the EGDA, camping is prohibited except in designated sites within the Exit Glacier Campground, or as authorized by the Superintendent.

§ 13.1322 Food storage.

Cooking, consuming, storing or preparing food in the Exit Glacier Campground is prohibited except in designated areas.

§ 13.1324 Bicycles.

Within the EGDA, the use of a bicycle is prohibited except on the Exit Glacier Road and parking areas.

§ 13.1326 Snowmachines.

The use of snowmachines is prohibited within the EGDA, except—

(a) On Exit Glacier Road;

(b) In parking areas;

(c) On a designated route through the Exit Glacier Campground to Exit Creek;

(d) Within Exit Creek; and

(e) For NPS administrative activities.

§ 13.1328 EGDA closures and restrictions.

The Superintendent may prohibit or otherwise restrict activities in the EGDA to protect public health, safety, or park resources, or to provide for the equitable and orderly use of park facilities. Information on closures and restrictions will be available at the park visitor information center. Violating closures or restrictions is prohibited.

Subpart Q—Special Regulations— Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park

§ 13.1402 Camping.

(a) Camping is permitted only in designated areas.

(b) Camping without a permit is prohibited. The Superintendent may establish permit terms and conditions. Failure to comply with permit terms and conditions is prohibited.

(c) Camping at Dyea campground more than 14 days in a calendar year is prohibited.

§ 13.1404 Preservation of natural, cultural, and archaeological resources.

The Superintendent may allow the gathering of mushrooms in accordance with § 2.1(c) of this chapter.

§ 13.1406 State lands.

The National Park Service administers certain state-owned lands and waters within the boundary of Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park under a memorandum of understanding with the State of Alaska. The prohibition on carrying, possession, and use of weapons, traps, and nets in

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this chapter does not apply to the lawful taking of wildlife on these State-owned lands and waters.

Subpart R—Special Regulations— Kobuk Valley National Park

§ 13.1502 Subsistence resident zone.

The following area is included within the resident zone for Kobuk Valley National Park: The NANA Region.

§ 13.1504 Customary trade.

In addition to the exchange of furs for cash, “customary trade” in Kobuk Valley National Park shall include the selling of handicraft articles made from plant material taken by local rural residents of the park area.

Subpart S—Special Regulations— Lake Clark National Park and Preserve

§ 13.1602 Subsistence resident zone.

The following communities and areas are included within the resident zone for Lake Clark National Park: Iliamna, Lime Village, Newhalen, Nondalton, Pedro Bay, and Port Alsworth.

§ 13.1604 Solid waste disposal.

(a) A solid waste disposal site may accept non-National Park Service solid waste generated within the boundaries of the park area.

(b) A solid waste disposal site may be located within one mile of facilities as defined by this part so long as it does not degrade natural or cultural resources of the park area.

(c) A transfer station located wholly on nonfederal lands within Lake Clark National Park and Preserve may be operated without the permit required by §§ 6.4(b) and 6.9(a) only if:

(1) The solid waste is generated within the boundaries of the park area;

(2) The Regional Director determines that the operation will not degrade any of the natural or cultural resources of the park area; and

(3) The transfer station complies with the provisions of part 6 of this chapter.

(d) For purposes of this section, a transfer station means a public use facility for the deposit and temporary

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storage of solid waste, excluding a facility for the storage of a regulated hazardous waste.

[73 FR 3187, Jan. 17, 2008]

Subpart T—Special Regulations— Noatak National Preserve [Reserved]

Subpart U—Special Regulations— Sitka National Historical Park

§ 13.1802 Prohibited activities.

The following activities are prohibited in Sitka National Historical Park—

(a) Camping.

(b) Riding a bicycle, except in the public parking areas and on routes designated by the Superintendent. Routes may only be designated for bicycle use based on a written determination that such use is consistent with the purposes for which the park was established.

(c) The use of roller skates, skateboards, roller skis, in-line skates, and other similar devices.

Subpart V—Special Regulations— Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve

§ 13.1902 Subsistence.

(a) *Subsistence resident zone communities.* The following communities and areas are included within the resident zone for Wrangell-St. Elias National Park: Chisana, Chistochina, Chitina, Copper Center, Dot Lake, Gakona, Gakona Junction, Glennallen, Gulkana, Healy Lake, Kenny Lake, Lower Tonsina, McCarthy, Mentasta Lake, Nabesna, Northway/Northway Village/Northway Junction, Slana, Tanacross, Tazlina, Tetlin, Tok, Tonsina, and Yakutat.

(b) *Subsistence resident zone boundaries.* Boundaries for communities and areas added to the park resident zone will be determined by the Superintendent after consultation with the affected area or community. If the Superintendent and community are not able to agree on a boundary within two years, the boundary of the area or community added will be the boundary of